THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1809. No. 1179.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE

Pittsburgh Gazette.

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Bakewell & Ensell*, having been dissolved on the 1st of February last, by mutual consent;—The Flint Glass Manufactory will in future be carried on by Benj. Bakewell & Co. by whom all accounts due to or from the late firm, will be settled.

BENJ. BAKEWELL,
EDW. ENSELL.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1809.

CHEAP LEATHER.

TO close a consignment, the subscribers will dispose of a quantity of Spanish Sole Leather, at the low price of 20 cents per pound, by the hundred, for cash only.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, March 27, 1808. tf.

To be Rented,

And possession given the first of April next,

THE STORE ROOM,

On the Corner of the Diamond and Market Street, with a room adjoining, now occupied by David M'Keehan as a Book Store. The situation is equal to any in the town. For particulars apply to

SARAH IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 28, 1809.

The subscriber has lately been authorised to Sell

A Tract of Land of about 200 Acres, situate on Turtle creek, adjoining to Cavet's mill, in Westmoreland county, about 14 miles distant from Pittsburgh, and within sight of the state road leading to that town. About 50 acres are in a good state of cultivation, and under excellent fencing, with a comfortable dwelling house and small barn.

Nearly one half of the whole tract is bottom land of the first quality, containing an extensive sugar camp capable of yielding five or six hundred weight of sugar every season.

The farm is now in the possession of Robert Patterson, who will shew the extent of the improvements and the boundaries of the tract. The price will depend upon the amount of the sum that can be immediately paid when the title is made, and the short periods which may be fixed on for the subsequent payments. For terms apply to

JOHN IRWIN,
of Westmoreland.

Brush Hill, April 1, 1809.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices' Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM NEWBURYPORT, BOSTON, NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE,

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Books and Stationary,

AND FOR SALE AT

ZADOK CRAMER's

Ecclesiastical, Law, and Literary Book-Store, Sign of Franklin's Head, Market, between Front and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

All of which will be sold cheap for cash or approved of credit,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

(In continuation.)

CHILDREN'S BOOKS

German A. B. C. books	American do.
Old Dame Partle	The Youths' first Instructor
Letters from London	The funny explanation of the Alphabet
Youthful Sports	Philadelphia Cries
Familiar Lessons	Select Scripture piece for Children
The Daisey, in 2 parts	The Chimney Sweepers Complaint
Tame Goldfinch	History of G. Worthy
Mary and her Cat	Esop's Life and Fables abridged
Hymns for the nursery	Footsteps to Natural History
Jack of all trades	Economy of Human Life
First, second and third chapter of Accidents	General Whispers
Sermons to Children	Copy of a letter written by Jesus Christ
Peasants Repast	Tragical Tales of Sambrack the Indian
Various modes of catching	Parents Gift, or young Master and Misses Companion
Youthful Recreation	Orpheus, or Honesty Rewarded
Prize, second part	Female Treachery, or the unfortunate story of Belmour and Amanda
Take your Choice	The Sterling
Little Prattler	Seven Wise Masters of Rome
Book of Nouns	Hocus Pocus, or the Art of Legerdemain
People of All Nations	Child's Library of Useful knowledge
Simple Stories	History of Lazy Laurence
Anecdotes of a Little Family	Natural History of Bees
Little Merchant	The Sparrow
Little Teacher Improved	A friendly visit to the House of Mourning
Present for good Girl	The Modern Story Teller
Dame Margery	Pity's Gift
Danger of the Streets	The Budget
Battledoor	The Vision, for the instruction of youthful minds
Little Goody two shoes	Minor Cabinet of Useful knowledge
Little Master and Misses Delight	History of a Pin
History of Big Letters, by *E. D. Dogood*	Domestic Recreation
An easy road to the Temple of Fame	Juvenile Trials
Little Rambler	American Jester
The Minor Cabinet of Useful Knowledge	Old mother Hubbard and her dog
Little History of Little Folks	The Little Woman & the Pedlar
The Barring Out, or Party Spirit	Parlour Teacher
Memoirs of Isaac Putnam	Idlenes and Industry set forth in two pretty stories
Doctor Watts Wonderful Dream	Search after Happiness
New Catechism, by the Worcester Association of Ministers	Baron Trenk
Doctor Watts divine songs for Children	Principles of Politeness
History of Little Jack	History of John Gilpin
—— of Claras and Laras	Whole duty of Woman
—— of Valentine & Orson	A present for a Little Girl
—— of doctor Ben Franklin	History of P. Quarll
—— of Narrative Pieces	—— of Paddy from Cork
Academy of Compliments	The Child's Companion
Universal dream book	World displayed, for the benefit of young persons
Death of Abel	Boyles Voyages
History of Gen. Washington	
—— of Lord Nelson	
The Canary Bird	
The Graduate in vice	
Little Present for Little Children	
The History of the Holy Jesus	
New-England Primers	
Pittsburgh do.	
Philadelphia do.	
New-York do.	

NOTICE.

THOMAS SHELDON,

Shop-keeper in the Borough of Pittsburgh, having had all his little property seized to satisfy his house rent, this notice is to solicit all those who are in his debt (let their accounts be ever so small) to come forward and settle before the first of May, so that he may have it in his power to pay his creditors. Those who do not pay attention to this solicitation may depend upon being dealt with according to law.

April 18, 1809.

CHARLES BIDDLE, JUN.

Invites those Storekeepers who receive their supplies of

DRY GOODS

FROM THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA,

TO HIS STORE,

NO. 14, SOUTH FRONT-STREET,

Where he has constantly for Sale upon the MOST LIBERAL TERMS,

A large and very handsome assortment OF

BRITISH, INDIA, AND *American Manufactures.*

THERE IS NOW OFFERED FOR SALE, By the Package or Piece,

At No. 14, South Front-street, Philadelphia,

CALLICOES & CHINTZES.

CLOTHS,	Cambric Muslins,
Cassimeres,	Hosiery,
Plains,	Cotton Bandanoes,
Cotton Checks,	Irish Linens,
Flannels,	Shirting Muslins,
Dimities,	Velveteens,
Cambrics,	Book Hkfs.
Leno Muslins,	Bombazetts.

And a general assorment of other BRITISH GOODS.

India Checks,	Bandanoes,
do. Hkfs.	Sewing Silk,
Hearth Rugs,	Cotton Shawls,

And a great variety of *INDIA MUSLINS.*

ALSO,

American Printed

CALICOES, SHAWLS & POCKET HKFS.

All of which will be sold on the most moderate terms.

CHARLES BIDDLE, JUN.

PROPOSALS,

For publishing by Subscription,

A large collection of useful and approved Forms of

CONVEYANCING:

Interspersed with occasional notes and observations, naturally arising out of the subject.

By WILLIAM GRAYDON, Esq.

CONDITIONS.

This book will contain forms of Acquittances, Affidavits, Agreements, Appointments, Assignments, Awards, Bargains and Sales, Bills, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Conditions, Covenants, Declarations, Defeasances, Deeds, Exchanges, Grants, Gifts, Indentures, Indorsements, Inquisitions, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Notes, Partitions, Petitions, Probates, Process, Provisos, Recitals, Releases, Revocations, Submissions, Surrenders, Trusts, Wills, &c. &c.

Under the title *Affidavit*, will be inserted the different forms of Oaths which Sheriffs, &c. are required to administer. Under *Award*, various forms of Returns and Reports will be given. Under titles *Inquisition* and *Process*, will be inserted the different Inquisitions of Sheriffs, and forms used by Prothonotaries, &c.

Should the present Militia system, appear to promise any permanency, the act of Congress and that of Pennsylvania, shall be inserted in an Appendix, accompanied with the necessary forms required of the officers under the latter. Likewise the act of Pennsylvania, relating to County Rates and Levies, with suitable Forms and Process for Commissioners and Treasurers.

The work shall be printed on good type and paper of a medium size, and half bound, and shall contain at least 500 pages octavo, at *Two Dollars*, to subscribers.

When a sufficient number of copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press, and finished as expeditiously as possible, of which notice will be given.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 22, 1809.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Just arrived, and for Sale,

AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

50 Kegs first quality pig tail and twist Tobacco,
20 Casks Gunpowder, first quality,
8 Tons of Pig Lead,
And a few Bed Cords, by the dozen.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in pay.

Pittsburgh, *May* 9, 1803.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS, whom, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

Foreign.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

LATE SPANISH NEWS AND DIRECT FROM SPAIN.

We detain the press to give the following:—By a passenger who came up in a pilot boat, from the ship Thomas Jefferson, capt. Morris, from Spain, now in the offing, we have received intelligence from that quarter to the 28th February. We are sorry to say they are such as leave but little doubt that ere now the whole of that deluded country is in possession of the French excepting Cadiz, and probably some other places in Andalusia and Grenada. The Thomas Jefferson left the coast of Catalonia on the 18th Feb. at which time the French were advancing by the coast. The advanced guards were within an hour and half's march of Rues when she got under way. The following is a sketch of the operations carried on in Catalonia during the winter. In the latter part of Dec. the Spanish troops amounting to about 15,000 men, under command of gen. Vivas, advanced by the mountains to the eastern-most of Barcelona, to cut off the supplies the French might receive from France.—A few leagues from Barcelona, they were attacked by a French division of very inferior force. Vivas ordered a retreat, and by his conduct so panic struck the soldiers, that they threw down their arms and retreated in the most shameful confused manner, even as far as Tortosa on the banks of the Ebro. Gen. Reding, the second in command, with the regiments of Swiss troops made an orderly retreat to Tarragona, which they immediately put in a state of defence, in order to stand a siege. As the conduct of gen. Vivas afforded stong suspicion of his being in favor of the French, gen. Reding assumed the chief command, and putting Vivas under arrest, sent him to the General Junta at Seville to be tried. The French followed gen. Reding to Tarragona, and had three advanced guards within a few miles of the walls; they were constantly engaged in skermishes. In the beginning of Feb. the French attacked one of the outposts, which perfectly commands Tarragona; the Spaniards however were prepared and compelled them to retreat. They were in hourly expectation of a grand attack, but as they had sufficient troops to protect the country, between the mountains and the coast, they were under no great apprehensions, until the French, by some sudden and well concerted movement, got possession of the mountains, and were beyond Tarragona before they were aware of it. It was reported, and currently believed, that a part of the French army, which had been be-

sieging Saragossa, had proceeded down the Ebro and as far as Quenca—from this circumstance there is little doubt Saragossa had fallen.—Prodigies of valor have been performed by Palafox, and the inhabitants of that city—but the French power was so very superior, that its fall had been expected for some time. If there had not been so much treachery among the Spanish officers, France would not have found Spain so easy a conquest. Tarragona could not hold out any time—the British had sent them several ships, loaded with arms and ammunition—and there were 4 or 5 frigates cruizing off the coast; one of them the Impereux, Lord Cochrane, attacked the French army, as they were on the mount by the river side, towards Tarragona, the French returned the fire from their flying artillery, and shot away the Impereux's bow-sprit; it was understood she killed a number of French. A great number of deserters from the French army, came to Tarragona in January, they were chiefly Italians, and represented the French to be very much distressed by sickness; they also represented France and its dependencies to be suffering immensely by the total destruction of commerce.

It is reported at Gibraltar that the Austrian minister at Seville, had informed the Junta officially, that Austria was to declare war against France on the 20th of February. Reports from the Adriatic, brought to Gibraltar, stating that the arch-duke Charles had actually advanced with a large army into the Tyrol, seem to confirm the report.

It was also reported that Sweden had shut her ports against England.

Turkey had actually made peace with England; a sloop of war, carrying home the ratified treaty, was at Gibraltar when the Thomas Jefferson touched there.

The people of Russia it was said, had become much dissatisfied with their government, and a revolution in that country was looked for.

An insurrection had taken place at Cadiz about the 24th of Feb. in consequence of the Junta having proposed to garrison the city with Poles and Italians, said to be deserters from the French army; this circumstance excited a suspicion of the purity of the Junta's intention, and the people assembled before the house of the governor and demanded information; they proceeded to acts of violence and killed one or two general officers who were suspected of being French partizans; the populane have chosen a capauchin Friar for their leader.

A most mysterious silence has been preserved by the general Junta (and indeed all the provincial ones) respecting the actual state of the country, and it appeared to be their policy to keep the people as ignorant as possible. So completely were the people in the dark, that in one province they knew not what was passing in the other. This conduct had for some time excited strong suspicion of their patriotism, and the people of Cadiz have demanded an account of their proceedings, and the governor has promised that they should be satisfied.

The above was the news of the day at Gibraltar. It is given as we received it. In general it was currently believed.

LONDON, *Feb.* 28.

The French quitting Spain.

French papers were yesterday received which were brought by some vessels, the Masters of which had either bribed, or cluded the vigilence of the custom house officers in the French ports.

Some private account state, that Joseph Bonaparte, and the whole of the French troops at Madrid, were preparing to depart from that city, marshal Lannes having received positive orders from Napoleon to march the whole of the troops under his command back to France.

We have observed, with pleasure, one or two traits in the German papers which shews that as soon as the French troops abandoned any spot, the ancient spirit manifests itself.

AUSTRIA RISING.—We begin to think that there is some truth in the accounts that have been received from various quarters of war having broke out, between Austria and France—Indeed the disbelief with which the accounts have been held, has arisen, not from any conviction that the moment was unfavorable for so vigorious a step on the part of Austria, but from the recollection that she has let slip opportunities of action almost, if not quite, as favorable—But Cabinets are not always to continue impolitic or weak; and it may be that Austria has not, during the Prussian war, sufficiently recovered or recruited her military strength after the fatal battle of Austerlitz. We understand, however, that her army is now complete, and that there is besides a very large Hungarian levy, as a corpse de reserve. Grown wiser too by dear bought experience, we may hope that she will not fall into the same errors which she committed in the last war; that we shall see no more Macks, and that an Aulic council of war will no longer retard or paralize the military operations.—At the present moment Bonaparte has no force in Germany capable of coping with Austria, and the latter could advance at once to the Rhine.

The French armies must be drawn from Spain and be made to traverse France, and the magazines on the Rhine, which were emptied to supply troops in Spain must be completed before Bonaparte could carry on the war with his whole force. The effect produced upon Spain, by the renewal of hostilities in Germany, would be infinitely beneficial to the patriotic cause.—The patriots would have time to raise and decipline men, to receive supplies of all kinds, to make depots, to choose positions and to establish a more intimate co-operation and concert than they have yet been able to do.

A gentleman of respectability has furnished us the following extract, which we have translated for this Gazette. After the accounts which we have already received it is hardly necessary to observe, that either this or our previous advices, is most egregiously erroneous—we however give it, as it has been communicated.

CATALONIA.

"*Tarragona, Feb.* 11.—The French are becoming annihilated, and altho' the great man who has frightened all the world, has come to Spain with all the marshals of his empire and invincible armies, I believe that after having left in the Pantheon of Spain to this period about 150,000 killed and prisoners.——The remaining part will have to follow him, as he has already fled. The remaining 100,000 more or less, which are dispersed through Madrid, Navarre, Arragon and Catalonia, will receive the same fate."

March 4. Dutch papers have arrived to the first instant, and we find from them that the indication of hostilities between Austria and France grow stronger every day. While the war languishes in Spain, and is confined entirely to the seige of Saragossa, troops are marching in great haste to the Rhine, and the scene of active military movements has been transferred on a sudden from Spain to Germany. Divisions that were on their march to the Pyreneees have been countermanded and ordered to proceed to the Rhine, Marshal Moncey who was employed before Saragossa has been directed to return to Paris; and general Oudinot has received a destination towards Augsburgh. At the same time the greatest activity is observable among the troops of Bavaria, Baden, Darmstadt and Wertemburgh, and their contingents are to be ready to march at an hour's notice.—The Palace of Strasberg is prepared for Bonaparte, and there are reports even of his having arrived at Augsburg. But this we do not believe. He has demanded, however, a categorical answer from the court of Vienna, with respect to the object of its armaments, and has required as a proof of its pacific disposition that its military shall be reduced to 45,000 men, a requisition which will not of course be complied with. There is a circular letter from the Prince of Nassau Usingen to the states of the confederation, in which, while he talks of warlike preparations, he expressed a hope that war may yet be avoided. Bonaparte has also, in calling upon the states for their contingents, stated that it will depend upon Austria whether they will be wanted or not. But he is convinced, we are persuaded, that war is inevitable; though it is his usual practice to affect to believe to the last moment that no power can have any hostile intentions towards him—"Why are they going to war with me?"—was his hypocritical cry before the last war with Austria, and the subsequent cry with Prussia.

What will be the conduct of Russia? for of Prussia it were needless to speak, her military force being so small as to be of little weight in any scale into which it may be thrown.—Bonaparte has informed us that he and the emperor Alexander are intimately united both for peace and war. No cabinet is so remarkable for sudden changes of policy as the cabinet of St. Petersburgh: but we see little reason at present for supposing that Bonaparte has lost his influence over it. It will not however, be able to unite its whole force to the French, for the peace between Great Britain and Turkey, which has led to a rupture of the negociations between Turkey and Russia, will employ a large part of the Russian force in Turkey, and war with Sweden will occupy another portion. Russia too must keep a strong military force on her coast to oppose any attempts we may make. If Bonaparte stations a large army still in Spain, that will operate in a favorable manner for Austria—if on the contrary he withdraws his army from Spain, and directs his whole attention towards Austria, Spain will have time to recruit her strength, to raise new armies, and combine her resources.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1809.

The trial of general Bright and others, for opposing by force of arms the authority of the United States pursuant to the orders they received from governor Snyder, we are informed came on in the circuit court of the United States, on the 20th ult. before Judge Washington.

The *M*issouri Fur Company lately formed here, has every prospect of becoming a source of incalculable advantage, not only to the individuals engaged in the enterprise, but the community at large. Their extensive preparations and the respectable force they intend to ascend the *M*issouri with, may bid defiance to any hostile band they may meet with:—the streams which descend from the Rocky *M*ountains afford the finest hunting, and there, we learn they intend to build their fort. They have engaged to convey Shehekah, the *M*andan chief, to his nation.

Louis. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from General William Clark to his friend in Louisville, dated St. Louis, April 4th, 1809.

I send this letter by an express we are about to send to Gov. Harrison, to inform him of the situation of the Indians on the Indiana side of Mississippi. Those people have threatened to attack the fort up the Mis. above the Moin river, and from their conduct we are induced to believe they are not well disposed in that quarter. Major Christy will march on the 15th inst. with three companies of militia to reinforce that post. Capt. House of the artillery, and Lieut. Pyrot's detachment of regular troops, will set out from Belle Fontaine in a few days, and five or six hundred men are held in requisition to act if necessary. I do not think that the Indians will make any attempt, after they find we are apprised of their intentions.

It has been reported at the Cape of Good Hope, that 1800 of the inhabitants of the Isle of France, had perished of famine. Two French frigates arrived there.

Capt. Tatem, from St. Croix, arrived at Boston, informs, that an insurrection had occurred at Guadaloupe in favor of the British, and an expedition was proceeding against the island; and the Spaniards had gone against the city of St. *D*omingo.

GRAND NEWS.

Since the arrival of Mr. Oakely at Washton, Mr. Smith Secretary of State, and *Mr.* Erskine, the British minister, have been, we understand, every day engaged in discussion in relation to two points of differences between the U. States and G. Britain, which, it seems, Mr. Erskine has been authorised to arrange in virtue of powers received from his government by the British sloop of war now lying at Hampton, subject to his orders. The following Notes shew the happy result of these discussions.

(No. I.)

Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith.
Washington, 17th April, 1809.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you, that I have received his majesty's commands to represent to the government of the U. States, that his majesty is animated by the most sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences, which have unhappily so long prevailed between the two countries, the recapitulation of which might have a tendency to impede, if not prevent an amicable understanding.

It having been represented to his majesty's government, that congress of the U. States, in their proceedings at the opening of the last session has evinced an intention of passing certain laws, which would place the relations of G. Britain with the U. States upon an equal footing, in all respects, with the other belligerent powers, I have accordingly received his majesty's commands, in the event of such laws taking place, to offer, on the part of his majesty, an honorable reparation for the aggression, committed by a British naval officer, in the attack on the U. States' frigate Chesapeake.

Considering the act, passed by the congress of the United States on the 1st of *M*arch, (usually termed the non-intercourse act) as having produced a state of equality, in the relations of the two belligerent powers, with respect to the United States, I have to submit, conformably to instructions, for the consideration of the American goverment, such terms of satisfaction and reparation, as his majesty is induced to believe, will be accepted, in the same spirit of conciliation, with which they are proposed.

In addition to the prompt disavowal made by his majesty, on being apprised of the unauthorised act, committed by his naval officer, whose recall, as a mark of the king's displeasure, from an highly important and honorable command, immediately ensued, his majesty is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and, if acceptible to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.

I have the honor to be,
With sentiments of the highest
Respect and consideration, Sir,
You most obed't humble serv't,
D. M. ERSKINE.

The Hon. ROBERT SMITH, Esq.
Secretary of State, *&c.*

(No. II.)

Department of State, April 17, 1809.

SIR,

I have laid before the President your note, in which you have, in the name and by the order of his Britanic majesty declared that his Britanic majesty is desirous of making an honorable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer in the attack on the United States frigate the Chesapeake; that, in addition to his prompt disavowal of the act, his majesty, as a mark of his displeasure, did immediately recall the offending officer from a highly important and honorable command; and that he is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and, if acceptible to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.

The government of the United States having, at all times entertained a sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences, which have so long and so unhappily subsisted between the two countries, the president cannot but receive with pleasure assurances, that his Britanic majesty is animated by the same dispotisition, and that he is ready, in conformity to this disposition, to make atonement for the insult and aggression committed by one of his naval officers in the attack on the United States frigate the Chesapeake.

As it appears, at the same time, that, in making this offer his Britanick majesty derives a motive from the equality, now existing, in the relations of the United States, with the two belligerent powers, the president owes it to the occasion, and to himself, to let it be understood, that this equality is a result incident to a state of things, growing out of distinct considerations.

With this explanation, as requisite as it is frank, I am authorised to inform you that the President accepts the note delivered by you, in the name and by the order of his Britanic majesty, and will consider the same with the engagement contained therein, when fulfilled, as a satisfaction for the insult and injury of which he has complained. But I have it in express charge from the president to state, that while he forbears to insist on a further punishment of the offending officer, he is not the less sensible of the justice and utility of such an example, nor the less persuaded that it would best comport with what is due from his Britanic majesty to his own honor.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect and
Consideration,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
R. SMITH.

The hon. David M. Erskine, Esq.
envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary of his Britanic majesty.

No. III.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith.
Washington, April 18th, 1809.

SIR,

I have the honor of informing you, that his majesty, having been persuaded that the honorable reparation which he had caused to be tendered for the unauthorised attack upon the American frigate Chesapeake would be accepted by the government of the United States in the same spirit of conciliation, with which it was proposed, has instructed me to express his satisfaction, should such a happy termination of that affair take place—not only as having removed a painful cause of difference, but as affording a fair prospect of a complete and cordial understanding being re-established between the two countries.

The favorable change in the relations of his majesty with the United States, which has been produced by the Act (usually termed the Non-Intercourse Act) passed in the laft session of Congress, was also anticipated by his majesty, and has encouraged a further hope, that a re-consideration of the existing differences might lead to their satisfactory adjustment.

On these grounds and expectations, I am instructed to communicate to the American government, his majesty's determination of sending to the United States an Envoy Extraordinary, invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

In the mean time, with a view to contribute to the attainment of so desirable an object; his majesty would be willing to withdraw his Orders in Council of January and November 1807, so far as respects the United States, in the persuasion that the President would issue a proclamation for the renewal of the intercourse with Great Britain, and that whatever difference of opinion should arise in the interpretation of the terms of such an agreement will be removed in the proposed negociation.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest consideration and esteem,
Sir, your most obedient
humble servant,
D. M. ERSKINE.

Hon. ROBERT SMITH,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. IV.)

Mr, Smith to Mr. Erskine.
Department of State, April 18th, 1809.

SIR.

The note, which I had the honor of receiving from you this day, I lost no time in laying before the President, who being sincerely desirous of a satisfactory adjustment of the differences unhappily existing between Great Britain and the United States, has authorised me to assure you, that he will meet with a disposition correspondent with that of his Britannic majesty, the determination of his majesty to send to the United States a special Envoy, invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries.

I am further authorised to assure you that in case his Britannic majesty should, in the mean time withdraw his orders in council of Januaay and November 1807, so far as respects the United States, the President will not fail to issue a Proclamation by virtue of the authority and for the purposes specified in the eleventh section of the statute, commonly called the Non-Intercourse Act.

I have the honor, *&c. &c.*
(Signed)
R. SMITH.

No. V.

Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith.
Washington, April 19, 1809.

SIR,

In consequence of the acceptance, by the President, as stated in your letter dated the 18th inst. of the proposals made by me on the part of his majesty, in my letter of the same day, for the renewal of the intercourse between the respective countries, I am authorised to declare, that his majesty's orders in council of January and November 1807, will have been withdrawn as respects the United States on the 10th day of June next.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect and consideration,
SIR,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) D. M. ERSKINE.

Hon. ROBERT SMITH,
&c. &c.

No. VI.

Mr. Smith to Mr. Erskine.
Department of State, April 19, 1809.

SIR,

Having laid before the President your note of this day, containing an assurance, that his Britannic majesty will, on the tenth day of June next, have withdrawn his orders in council of January and November 1807, so far as respects the United States. I have the honor of informing you that the President will accordingly, and in pursuance of the eleventh section of the statute, commonly called the Non-Intercourse Act, issue a proclamation, so that the trade of the United States with Great-

Britain may on the same day be renewed, in the manner provided in the said section.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) R. SMITH.

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A Proclamation.

WHEREAS it is provided by the eleventh section of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies; and for other purposes"—that "in case either France or Great-Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States," the President is authorised to declare the same by proclamation, after which the trade suspended by the said act and by an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nation so doing.—*And whereas* the Honorable DAVID MONTAGUE ERSKINE, his Britannick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has, by the order and in the name of his sovereign, declared to this government, that the British orders in council of January and November 1807, will have been withdrawn as respects the United States, on the tenth day of June next. Now, therefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the orders in council aforesaid will have been withdrawn on the said tenth day of June next; after which day the trade of the United States with Great-Britain, as suspended by the act of Congress above mentioned, and an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the nineteenth day of April, in the year (L. S.) of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United States, the thirty-third.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
RT. SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

FROM THE AURORA,

Well known as the leading democratic newspaper in the United States.

"PUT THE SADDLE UPON THE RIGHT HORSE.

"For the credit of the state, for the honor of the country, and in charity for the man who was chosen by a majority of 30,000 suffrages to the chief magistracy of the first state in the the union, we deplore the facts and deprecate the consequences. We deprecate them the more, because, from the *imbecility* and *ignorance* that have been exhibited, imbecility in not discerning the consequence of what was to result from the course that has been pursued; and *ignorance of the first principles* of the social orginazation of the general and the state government; imbecility and ignorance combined in *the calling forth of an armed force, to resist civil authority*; and in so doing *without any authority constitutional or legal, to pursue such a detestable course.*"

"The *legislature* of this state have hitherto had all the censure for the measures pursued in the case of Olmstead; this arose perhaps from two causes, an expectation that the legislature, having the power to appropriate would do so; and a *disinclination* to censure the EXECUTIVE until it would be seen, whether having the means to extricate the state HE would terminate the contest by the release of the heirs of Rittenhouse from military durance, *or obstinately persevere* in the *infatuated* measures HE had begun; *he perseveres*; the plain fact is, that the former and *present governor* were the whole and entire cause; Mr. *M'Kean* recommended the passage of the law of 1803 in contempt of the constitution, the ground work of all the evil, and Mr. *Snyder* erected the superstructure upon his own suggestions, or those of his *illuminated*, and *virtuous*, and *disinterested* exclusive friends."

"The law of 1803, *did not authorise the employment of a military force*, and the wonderful *illumination* alone of the *present secretary of the commonwealth*, and other equally imbecile advisers, could have furnished such an interpretation of its text. The law could not mean, it was not intended as an opposition to the United States by force of arms; for the constitution expressly declares, that "*no state shall, without the consent of congress,* KEEP TROOPS IN TIME OF PEACE, *unless actually invaded,*" and the members of the legislature, as well as *the governor*, had sworn to support the constitution of the United States.

"To raise troops then under state authority alone, is a violation of the constitution, unless actual invasion admits of no delay; and yet this law of 1803 has been construed by the *wise men* who are invested with the state authorities, to authorize a war upon the constitution and the general government.

"This measure then, being *an act of the GOVERNOR*, and his advisers, for which he only is publickly responsible, is wholly and exclusively attributable to THE MAN who has been so unhappy as to follow such advice, and the responsibility ought to fall upon HIM ALONE, and not on those who under a sense of duty obeyed his orders; for *although the legislature was in session*, yet did HE undertake to order out a military force to oppose the authority of the United States, without even condescending to submit the case to the legislature. The legislature were ignorant of the measure of *executive heroism*, until a resolution passed calling for information, and *then only* it was, that the order to general Bright to raise and *keep troops*, was made known.

"The *secresy* in the case was certainly extraordinary, and seemed to indicate somewhat like *a contempt for legislative opinion and advice*, or an opinion, that the *legislature* would be *moulded to any purposes*, however extravagant or absurd."

"Whether those who foment this SEDITION, will have hardihood to persevere in it or not, we cannot now anticipate; because there is no calculating upon the temerity of *ignorance*, reposing under a fancied security, and exercising the functions of state authority."

From the Baltimore NORTH AMERICAN.

VIRGINIA FEDERALISTS.

No state in the union contains federalists more inflexible or highly enlightened than Virginia. It is true the number of federal votes has not lately been very great; and it has been usual for some time past to consider that state as an opaque mass, sold to Jeffersonism and upon which he had indelibly fixed his mark of property. Strange indeed has it seemed that the native state of Washington and Marshall should be appropriated to the insidious calumniator of the one and the unprovoked foe of the other! The latest accounts of the progress of the election give us room to hope, that this will not be the case much longer. The reign of delusion, which is necessarily limited, is verging to a close, and the good sense of the people is again about to prevail. Mr. RANDOLPH, who by his opposition to the systems, which have brought our country to the brink of ruin, rendered himself more obnoxious than any federalist, to the despotic party, now about to be humbled, has been triumphantly re-elected, notwithstanding the persevering and unprincipled endeavours of his enemies.

Mr. LEWIS was also marked out for expulsion from the only seat among the Virginia delegation occupied by a federalist. The party here made a full display of all their black arts to accomplish a purpose so dear to them. But the federal candidate prevailed by a greater majority than he ever had, being double the number of votes he had at the last election.

No doubt is entertained of Major STEVENSON's election to the exclusion of Mr. Morrow, and Gen. BRECKENRIDGE to the exclusion of Mr. Wilson.

Mr. SWOOPE has obtained a majority in three out of five counties, which compose his district, and will certainly turn out a deaf gentleman named Smith. Odd as it may appear Virginia has, in the last congress, had two of her representatives *physically deaf*, and most of the rest *politically blind*.

Mr. Jackson, the President's brother-in-law will probably fall a sacrifice to his war speeches and embargoing rhodomontade. Mr. LINSLY the federal candidate has obtained a majority over him in Ohio county, and it is expected may prevail through the district.

This election will also infuse a salutary portion of federalism in the legislature of Virginia. Among other remarkable changes is the election of a federal delegate from Rockbridge county.

From the New York Evening Post, April 18

SPLENDID AND GLORIOUS MEETING.

Last evening witnessed the most numerous, the most respectable, animated, enthusiastic, *splendid and glorious* meeting of *Federal Republicans* ever seen in this city since the adoption of the *Federal Constitution*. When we consider that the pit and boxes alone of the Circus would hold three thousand persons, and that besides both being full to overflow last evening, the area was crowded, so that the people stood wedged together and shewed a pavement of faces; that the street was filled besides, and that hundreds and hundreds came to the door, and went away from inability to obtain admittance, we feel well waraanted in pronouncing it the greatest assemblage, not only of the federalists, but of the PEOPLE, which has been seen in the State of New York, on any similar occasion.

Mr. Gardenier rose and made an Address, in which he reviewed the late suicidical measures of the National Administration, and placed them in a strong and striking point of view. After he sat down young *Mr. Hamilton* came forward and delivered a speech which was received with applause.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 17.

The war, which has kept a part of the city agitated for these 3 or 4 weeks past, seems now near its close. The Marshal of this district, who was opposed vi et armis, by order of Governor Snyder, in his attempt to serve process issued by the Judge of the District Court, found means by disguising himself, to evade the vigilance of the centinels, and entered the house of Mrs. Sergeant, between six and seven o'clock on Saturday morning, when he served his process on that lady.—General Bright on being sent for, flew to his post, but alas! too late, the citadel was taken; he then mounted his horse, and rode off to Lancaster for fresh orders, leaving his commands to keep up the guard and not permit the marshal to remove his amiable prisoner, till further orders. The object of contention and opposition is now removed. Had it lasted till to morrow, the whole city would have been convulsed, as the marshal had summoned at least one half the citizens to attend him as a posse comitatus to repel the guard; and gen. Bright to support to have ordered out a regiment of artillery with 8 pieces of cannon and two well armed regiments of infantry. In consequence of his success the marshal immediately published the following:

☞ IT is with extreme satisfaction I announce to my Fellow-Citizens the execution of the process in the case of Olmstead, (which has excited so much sensibility,) thereby rendering it unnecessary for the citizens, summoned by me, to attend, as the power of the district, at the state house on the 18th inst; and their services are hereby dispensed with.

JOHN SMITH, *Marshal.*

Philadelphia, April 15th, 1809.

To close this disgraceful business, and as it were to finish the climax with absurdity and folly, a writ of habeas corpus to bring up the person of Mrs. Sergeant has been applied for and issued by Chief Justice Tilghman returnable at his chamber this morning—By the law of this State he was bound to issue the writ, and cannot legally know the real state of the case until the return, but the legal talents of the chief justice are too well known to suppose, even for a moment, that he, as a state judge, will attempt to enquire into, and set aside a writ issued by a court of the United States, of competent jurisdiction, in a matter properly before them.

April 19.

At twelve o'clock, this day, Mr. chief Justice Tilghman delivered his opinion on the writ of habeas corpus, issued to the marshal of the district, to bring Mrs. Sergeant before him; after a luminous exposition of the material facts of the case, and the law connected with them, the Chief Justice decided that the Court of the United States had jurisdiction therein, and that Mrs. Sergeant remain in the custody of the marshal.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in England, to his friend in this city.

From the tenor of the American papers, which we received a few weeks since, it was the general opinion on the Exchange, that the Embargo would be removed.—Many merchants speculated deeply upon this presumption. When the Chesterfield Packet arrived at Falmouth, a number of messengers had been waiting there for several days, anxiously expecting her arrival, to convey the earliest information to the different commercial houses, how Congress had decided upon the subject.

It was presumed that a change of administration would produce a change of measures, but they have since learnt that the character of Mr. Madison is such an exact resemblance of his predecessor, that they have now nothing to hope from this circumstance. Should the Non-intercourse Act be carried into effect, ministers have it in contemplation to lay a duty of 3*l* per ton on all neutrals carrying the produce of the Old World to America.

The minds of the English people are entirely absorbed in the affairs of Spain—The great scenes that are there acting, like the serpent of Moses, swallow up every other political occurrence. Their zeal in the cause of the patriots has not relaxed a *jot*; but under the most discouraging prospects, they still continue their generous supplies of money, cloathing and troops—Go into a Coffee house, and you hear of nothing but Benevente, Salamanca, Saragossa and Corunna. It is the topic of conversation at all dining parties. "Success to the cause of the Patriots" is a standing toast. Every one carries a map of Spain in his pocket.—Booksellers windows are crowded with "travels through Spain and Portugal," Don Quixotte has become the fashionable author. The ladies shews their zeal, by wearing Spanish hats; and among other Spanish acquirements, I am afraid Bonaparte will make the British army in Spain, (to use a vulgar phrase) *walk Spanish.* [This letter was written previous to the battle of Corunna.]

From some late bulletins, Bonaparte himself begins to doubt whether he can succeed in placing Joseph on the throne. But he has threatened to give Joseph another kingdom, and himself rule Spain as a conquered province; for he tells them he has now a double claim to the kingdom, the right of abdication in his favor, and the right of conquest.

From letters and verbal information by the Mercater, (arrived at Boston,) to the last date, we are assured (and Mr. Pinckney is quoted as the authority) that all differences between the United States and Great-Britain had been amicably adjusted.

Our letters from Liverpool, to March last, state, that nowithstanding the supplies recently received, all articles of American produce bore very high prices.—Some cottons were rated at a dollar and a quarter per lb. The common cottons at about 57 cents.—Flour, March 1st, was at 12 1-2 dollars the American barrel. There is no part of England in which the American Embargo is so severely felt as Liverpool.

Upwards of 1200 letters were received at the Post Office on Wednesday, by the Mercater, from Liverpool.—*Centinel.*

An Embargo was expected to take place at Havanna, the latter part of the present month, on those vessels bound from thence to the U. States, in order that the French, who had taken refuge on boord those vessels, from the black mob, might avail themselves of the opportunity to leave the island.—*ib.*

Yesterday arrived the schr. Maria, capt. Jansbeck, 20 days from St. Thomas, and 12 from Havanna, where she put in, in distress: as she was there only 36 hours, the captain could only learn that the commotions at Havanna were not quiet, that a great number of the French, who made their escape on board the vessels in the harbour, still remained there, and it was expected a great number more would shortly visit the U. S. for protection. He says that there were several American vessels the Amity, from New-York.

The ship Volunteer, from London, that put into St. Thomas in distress, is condemned and sold for 90 dollars. Her cargo was also sold, for the benefit of the concerned.—*Bradford.*

Distinguished Gallantry.—Nothing can so effectually console us for the disastrous events of the late campaign in Spain, as the undeniable certainty of the superior bravery and discipline evinced by the British troops in the battle of Corunna. The traits of individual heroism exhibited in the course of the campaign are innumerable. The following is one of the most striking that have reached us:—During the retreat between Lugo and Batanzos, a party of invalids, chiefly men exhausted by fatigue, was closely pressed by a body of French cavalry. Sergeant Newman of the 2d bat. 43d, who was himself much exhausted, made an effort to press forward till he had passed three or four hundred of the poor fellows; he then with the greatest presence of mind, halted, as they came up to him, all those who are able to make any resistance, and directed the rest to proceed on as they could. He formed his party regularly in subdivisions, and commenced firing and retiring in slow and orderly manner, till he effectually covered the retreat of his disabled comrades and made the cavalry (about 2 squadron) give up the pursuit. Gen. Frazer, Fane, and others were immediately informed of the circumstances, expressed their warmest approbation at such soldier-like conduct, and their determination not to suffer it to pass unrewarded.—*London paper.*

YORK, *(Penn.) April 15.*

On Friday the 7th instant, John Charles, was tried before a court of oyer and terminer, holden by the Hon. John Joseph Henry and his associates, for the murder of Mr. H. Young.

The counsel appointed for the prisoner by the court, Messrs. Bowie and Cassat, defended him with ingenuity and ability, but in vain, the facts were indisputably proven. There was no evidence produced on the part of the prisoner. The principal object of the defence was to reduce the crime to manslaughter, that it was a sudden affray, and not done with malice prepense, an essential ingredient in the crime of murder.

The president of the court made a charge to the jury, expounding the law, and then left the whole to their serious and impartial consideration. About nine o'clock the jury retired, and after an absence of four hours returned their verdict declaring the prisoner guilty of murder of the first degree.

On Wednesday the 12th, at four o'clock, the court passed sentence of death on the prisoner.

Regimental Orders.

Pittsburgh, April 26, 1809.

The 141st Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, will meet to be trained and inspected on Ait's Hill, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Monday the eighth of next month.

As a court to hear appeals, Captains Osborne, Robinson, and Peters will preside in the first battallion, and will meet at the Turk's Head, in Wood Street, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on Friday the 19th of next month. And Captains James Irwin, and John Irwin, and Lieut. M'Gunnigle, will preside in the 2d Battallion, and will meet at the house of Samuel Hubley, in Union Street, on the same day and hour.

WM. WILKINS, *Lt. Col.*
141*st Regt. Penn. Mil.*

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue at the Court-house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 15th day of May, the following described property, to wit:—

A certain piece of ground, situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, beginning at a corner of Murdock M'Leod's lot and running south-westwardly from Brackenridge street to the Monongahela river, thence down the same twenty-two feet and an half to Roderick Cameron's lot, thence along the same northwardly to Brackenridge street, and thence by said street eastwardly twenty-two feet and an half to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Cameron, and to be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, May 1, 1809.

TO LET,

A House in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. Enquire of JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1806.

N. B. A few APPRENTICES wanting to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply as above.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

Fresh Patent Medicine.

HAMILTON's ELIXIR
FOR COUGHS.

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last *nine years* has become celebrated throughout the United States) warrants the assertion that it is the *best remedy* now in use for Colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas and approaching consumptions. Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evaporates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the accrimonious humour which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating at present some of its painful effects.

—

To parents who have children afflicted with the hooping cough,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

—

SELECT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1806.

Mrs. H. LEE, widow of R. Lee, jr.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEORGE BENNER, Jr.
No. 11, Budd st. Philadelphia.

—

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared very doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued — Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength.

—

From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Store of
ANTHONY BEELEN,
In Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Who has constantly for sale the following
GENUINE MEDICINES.

HAMILTON'S
Worm Destroying Lozenges.

ITCH CURED,
by once using
Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last nine years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment doth not contain a particle of brimstone, mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.

Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister, an infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder, for the teeth and gums.

Hahn's genuine eye water, a sovereign remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleaning the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's essence and extract of mustard, for Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops, the only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Damask Lip Salve.

TAKE NOTICE—Imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *ANTHONY BEELEN, in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets*, Pittsburgh, who has been for nine years past, (and still continues to be) sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations.—As further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

HANNAH LEE,
Widow of the late proprietor.
Pittsburgh Dec. 27, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.
October 24, 1808.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
Zachariah A. Tannehill, } Exec'rs.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		18	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

CASTINGS,
FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

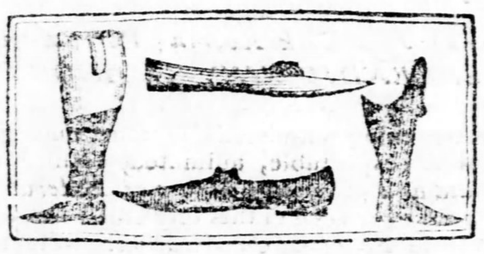
WILLIAM LANE.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,
A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.
Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Hatter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by *David M'Keehan* as a book store, on the east side of the Diamond, opposite the Market House, where, from the arrangements he has made, he will be enabled to keep a constant supply of HATS of every description, of the newest fashions, and the best workmanship and materials.

Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1808.

A quantity of
FRESH CLOVER SEED,
AND
Timothy Seed,
FOR SALE BY
M'CANDLESS & COCHRAN,
Who have on hand,
Barr Iron, Pig Lead Superfine Flour, Window Glass, and Kentucky Cordage.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of April next,
A Store Room and large Cellar, situate between Front and Second streets, in Market street, Pittsburgh.

For particulars enquire at ZADOK CRAMER's Book Store. March 20, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.
Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.
Feb. 23, 1809. tf.

The following
Tracts of Land
Are offered for Sale, or will be exchanged for property in or near the county of Philadelphia.

In Leets District—Nos. 57, 59, 102.

In Cunningham's District—Nos. 87, 88, 89.

For terms enquire of FREDERICK BEATES, Philadelphia, or of JOHN WAY, Esq. Sewickly Bottom, Allegheny county.

3000 Acres of unseated Land, in Alexander's, Breaden's, and Leet's Districts, to be let on liberal improving leases, from 6 to 8 years. Enquire of the said John Way.

May 7, 1808. tf

To be Rented,

And possession given the 1st of April next,
Two Log Houses,
In Penn between Pitt and St. Clair Streets.

There is in each house four rooms and a good cellar.

Also to let for a term of years, or forever 45 feet of gound in Liberty Street, running back 130 feet. For terms apply to GEORGE M'GUNNIGLE.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.